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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

112354

COUNTY China

DATE: 25X1A

Political Information: Activities of Wulji Ochar in Inner Mongolia

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SUPPLEMENT

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1. Mongols in Peiping are stressing the significance of a recent split within the ranks of the Manchurian Inner Mongolians. On one side are the older, more conservative men such as Boinmandaho, who favors the cooperation of the Inner Mongolians within the future Federal Union of the Chinese Communists. On the other side are the younger men led by Asgan, who want a union now with the Mongolian People's Republic. They reason that if the Inner Mongolians must be Communists, they might as well become a part of a Mongolian republic rather than continue obnoxious ties with the Chinese.

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Note: _____ for reports on Mongol leaders
Boinmandaho and Asgan. /

2. Wulji Ochar, who controls much of the area in Chahar, has been reported to have good liaison with Asgan. Because of this connection it is expected that he will increase his control over the Mengchliang areas as a representative of the clique favoring a merger of Inner Mongolia with the Mongolian People's Republic.
3. In March 1946 Wulji Ochar's cadre returned from the Mongolian People's Republic to the areas of the Chahar and Silingol Leagues and organized local peace preservation units independently of the Chinese Communists. Their work in the beginning was slow. Wulji Ochar's assertion that he had USSR support appealed to some Inner Mongolians but the lack of evidence tended to frighten away recruits. Many Inner Mongolians believed that he was only boasting and had not actually obtained Soviet backing.

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Note: _____ for reports on Wulji Ochar. 7 25X1A

4. It was not until July 1946 that Wulji Ochar became a prominent figure in Inner Mongolian affairs in the Mengchiang area. The reason for his gain in popularity and support was the discovery, by Mongol officials of Chahar League, of a secret memorandum from the Chinese Communist-sponsored Chahar Provincial Government to their trusted officials in the Chinese Communist-sponsored Inner Mongolian Autonomy Movement Association. This document was covertly read, replaced and the contents spread by word of mouth.

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6. A summary of the document is as follows: Because of their peculiar economic structure, Mongols have not developed class distinctions similar to those in the rest of China. In order to insure our (Chinese Communist) ultimate mastery over the Inner Mongolians we must promote a class cleavage in the population. The upper classes are our natural enemies; the lower classes will follow anyone. Our job is to secure control of the lower classes. This must be done by working first with the intellectuals. We shall use them as we would use boards to cross a stream and discard them in the same manner. Of course we shall allow some youths, after close examination, to follow us. We must also make use of the upper class (princes?). At the same time we must make use of propaganda to show that all the woes of Inner Mongolians are the result of the Japanese, the Mongol nobility and the "haniaks". We must convince the people that their salvation lies in a Communist-dominated China. 25X1A

[redacted] Note: The policy of the Chinese Communists, as described to an American observer by a member of the Inner Mongolian Autonomy Movement Association, is very similar to that set forth in this document.)

6. Upon the discovery of this document, Inner Mongolian leaders, youths, and soldiers began to leave the Communist fold and seek sanctuary in territory controlled by Wulji Ochar.

7. At first Wulji Ochar did little to consolidate his control over the peace preservation units under his command and allowed them freedom of action. As a result, the peace preservation commanders could be counted upon to fight Nationalist troops only if the Nationalist troops entered areas inhabited by Mongols. After the fall of Kalgan Wulji Ochar promised to cooperate with the Chinese Communists. He adopted a policy of appointing banner chiefs or peace preservation commanders loyal to himself in each of the banners under his control. In his extension of control, he often carried out his policies by assassination and suppression [redacted] of Mongols opposed to cooperation with the Chinese Communists. Wulji Ochar also has a good background in political training; he is a graduate of Moscow's Oriental University.

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[redacted] Note: There have been reports in the Chinese press of the kidnapping and assassination of Mongol princes in Suiyuan and Chahar Provinces. Among them have been Ah-t'eng-ao-ch'i-erh (reported "Chi-fa-wu-to-tze") of Urat Rear Banner, and his mother, Queen Ch'i-chun-feng; a number of princes in the Silingol League, such as Cha-sa-k'e-tu-ke-erh, chief of Sunit Right Banner; and Namuteke, leader of the Peace Preservation Corps of the Left Sunit Banner. The Queen was reported as having pro-FU Tao-ji sympathies. [redacted] report on officials of the Ulanchap League in Suiyuan Province.) 25X1A

8. Because of Wulji Ochar's methods, some of the Mongols left his areas and deserted to the Nationalists. Most recent of these deserters was Fu-li-ah, who had been peace preservation commander of Chahar Secondary Yellow Banner (114-47, 4-10).

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9. Wulji Ochar is now only biding his time. If at all possible he will remain independent of the Communists. However, as a last resort he can be expected to cooperate even more closely with them.

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[redacted] Note: In an article on the new organization of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government which took place in the spring of 1947, the TA KUNG PAO reported that "Wutaongacchierh, commanding officer of the Communist forces in the Northern Chahar area, was named as a commissioner". Reference is probably to Wulji Ochar.)

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10. Wulji Ochar's troops invaded Shile Buriat Banner and dispersed those troops loyal to Erinchin Dorjy. This defeat of Erinchin Dorjy's troops may have been the result of the Nationalists issuing defective weapons to Erinchin Dorjy, and his refusal to return to the area north of Dolon Nor (Tolun, 116-26, 42-10) as planned. Troops of Wulji Ochar have also recently attacked [? FU Tso-yi's troops] just north of Changpei (114-50, 41-06).)

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